WAR IN THE ORIENT.

The Russians Again Defeated and Driven Northward-Kuropatkin Mechanism and Method of these Dreadful in Danger of Capture—The Rainy Season Setting In.

tillery, so that the Japanese operations

this column, diverging eastward, worked

round toward a point beyond the enemy'

left and reached an outflanking position

Kamada's column on the night of the

26th moved toward the western hights of

cannonade, under cover of which Kama-

da's infantry also began a rapid flanking

RUSSIANS FORCED TO FLEE.

Thus early in the forenoon of the 27th

he Russians saw themselves in danger

of being outflanked both east and west

and, accordingly, at 7:50 a. m., the artil-

lery ceased firing and limbered up, and at

Thereupon Asada's troops, assisted by

engineers, cleared away the obstacles, rushed the position, and reached the sum-

mit of the eastern hights of the defile

at 11 a. m. Here they planted artillery

and opened fire on the retreating Russians,

who, after destroying magazines and stores, withdrew to Muching, losing 88

dead along the main line alone. The

Japanese casualties were 180. In the af-

ternoon of the same day the Russians at-

tempted to recapture the position, with

after repeated attacks were finally driven back about 7:30 p. m.

THE PORT ARTHUR SEA FIGHT.

The Russian Fleet Come Out for Battle, but

the Admiral Loses Heart and Tries to Re-

Fuller particulars of the defeat of the

Russian fleet off Port Arthur, June 23-24,

have been received. Apparently the Rus-

sian Admiral, finding things getting des-

perate around Port Arthur, determined to

make a dash for the open sea, and do some-

were opening the mouth of the harbor, and

They dared not attempt to enter the har-

The rest of the fleet seemed to have been

able to get back under the cover of their

The Japanese loss was unexpectedly

small. The destroyer Shirakump was struck

in the cabin and three of her crew were killed and three wounded. The first-class torpedo-boat Chidori was struck in the en-

gine-room. Torpedo boats 64, 66 and 53

In concluding his report Admiral Togo

small loss must be attributed to the illus-

INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

The Japanese Push Their Lines Much Nearer.

outlying defenses. As the places captured

are reported to be on the extreme south-east of Port Arthur, it may be that the

object was for the investing army to get

better access to the sea for supplies, etc.

RAID FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

Insignificant Results.

Apparently the Commander at Vladivos

tok sees the necessity of doing something

to keep up the appearance of fighting on the

Russian side, and June 30 three Russian

cruisers and nine torpedo-boats from that

port appeared off Gensan, a port in Korea,

fired a number of shells into the settlement,

and destroyed a little Japanese merchant-man and a small coast vessel. Outside the

their transports. Apparently the squadron

made good its retreat to Vladivostok, and

appearance in the open sea, since the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur is now in

position, or soon will be, to give full at-

Old Darky's Thunder Song.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

During the thunderstorm the other

night an old darky was going along, sing-

Here come de devil,

Mad kaze de righteous

Flashin' er his eyes-

Is gwine ter de skies.

A Chance to Make Money.

ing of the lightning:

"The effect of the attack and the

were damaged. The others engaged were

mines and fortifications, and thus escaped

injury. They were seen no more.

trious virtues of his majesty."

gain Shelter.

outside

uninjured.

says:

three battalions and sixteen guns, but

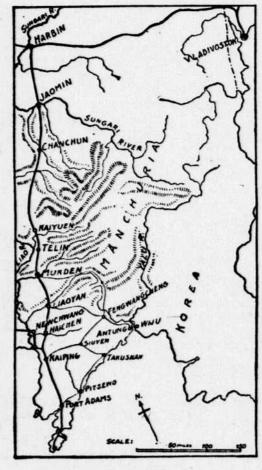
8 a. m. a general retreat began.

Meanwhile a regiment detached from

here made little progress.

KUROPATKIN'S FA!LURE. He Suffers Himself to be Outflanked, and is while the center and left, continuing a

Compelled to Retire. To understand the present operations it is necessary to know that the railroad running north from Port Arthur to Mukden and Harbin, passes through a valley for the most part, which is shut in by high mountains on the east, and lower ones on the west. At Hai-cheng is the junction of the branch road running to Newchwang. The Japanese army coming from the neighborhood of Port Arthur and Pitsewo, advancing up the road, struck the Russians directly in front, driving them back. At the same time the second army was advancing on the main road away to the north, from Feng-wang-cheng, to strike Kuropatkin's rear. The Japanese landed a third army at Takushan, to advance between these two armies, and strike the Russian at 10 a. m. of the 27th.



THE STRATEGIC POINTS ON THE WAY TO HARBIN.

left flank. This it has succeeded in doing. General, he would have massed his whole thing which would raise the credit of the to the operator, usually by lighting an If Gen. Kuropatkin had any instincts of a General, he would have massed his whole force and crushed one after another of Russian navy. The Japanese had been closes the firing circuit and explodes the these columns. The entire front of the aware for some days that the Russians offering unsurpassed opportunities for such a blow. Instead, Gen. Kuropatkin leaves his outposts to be driven in one after another, and the enemy to get positions upon his flank, which greatly endangers him. He Japanese was stretched out over a distance other, and the enemy to get positions upon his flank, which greatly endangers him. He his flank, which greatly endangers him. He his flank which greatly endangers him. He lapanese falling back to decoy them farther the which would tear buoyant mines which would tear buoyant mines are niced in the same way, and are especially employed when there are swift currents which would tear buoyant mines from shore. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the Japanese fleet turned, formed line of battle, hoisted their battleflags, and started formed in the same way, and are especially employed when there are swift currents which would tear buoyant mines from their anchorages, or where the water is shallow and there is not much rise and didition to the many regarding the form the same way, and are especially employed when there are swift currents which would tear buoyant mines from their anchorages, or where the water is shallow and there is not much rise and didition to the many regarding the form the same way, and are especially endemed in the same way, an

This move gives the Russians the advantage of being nearer their base of supplies, and places the Japanese at the disadvantage of having longer lines of commu-

This seems to have just occurred to them. This retreat allows the three columns to come together in overwhelming masses. If Kuropatkin could not defeat one of these or even the detachments of one of them, what hope will he have for battle with the combined forces?

Therefore, to talk of a great decisive encounter to save Mukden and throw the Japanese back, seems utter nonsense. Kuropatkin will probably continue to retreat until the Japanese line becomes stretched out so long that there will be difficulty in supplying their armies. In the meanwhile they will have taken Newchwang, and probably Mukden.

The rainy season will soon be at hand, when operations will be exceedingly difficult, and probably the campaign will come to an end with the Japanese occupying the greater part of southern Manchuria, and the Russians holding the line of the Sun-

THE TAKUSHAN ARMY.

It Strikes the Russians a Sharp Blow and Forces the Mountain Passes.

The Takushan army has at last been vancing from the coast, it reached the mountains east of the railroad June 27, and attacked the Russians which were guarding battalions of infantry, two regiments of nese report but two guns captured, with adopt against Cervera's squadron at Sancavalry and 16 guns. After what is described as "six hours of severe fighting" the This brought the Japanese upon Kuropat- in the beginning of a siege in the investing kin's flank, and he immediately withdrew army feeling for position and taking the farther north.

FLANKED ON ALL SIDES. Details of the Last Important Defeat of the and probably to get the assistance of the

navy, though the warships do not seem to Details of the battle of Fenshuiling have participated in the battle. Of course show the Russians had been preparing the correspondents describe the fight as their position for three months, and had "fierce," which is not supported by the erected permanent forts and extensive bar- number of casualties. Probably the canracks, while large stores and supplies had nonading was exceedingly noisy. been collected. The hills commanding the defile were strongly intrenched, covered ways made, and the position further protected by obstacles, such as wire entange-Russian Warships Make Another Sortie With ments, pits, and palisades. Fourteen battalions of infantry, three

regiments of cavalry, and 30 guns ren-



JAPANESE COMMISSARY IN THE FIELD. dered the position impregnable by direct assault without enormous sacrifices. The Japanese accordingly resolved to organized three columns extending over a front of 20 miles. The first column, under Col. Kamada, moved against the western hights of the defile; the second, under Maj.-Gen. Asada, against the eastern hights, while the third, under Maj. than the thunder, Gen. Mariu, diverged westward so as to reach the enemy's right rear.

An auxiliary force of Mariu's column was ordered to capture the line of hills running from Santwoku toward Hsiahata and thereby cover the columns' flanking march, advanced during the night of the 25th and opened attack on the 26th. Opposed to this force were three hattalions and columns are the columns and the columns' flanking from Santwoku toward Hsiahata and thereby cover the columns' flanking from Santwoku toward Hsiahata and thereby cover the columns' flanking from Santwoku toward Hsiahata and thereby cover the columns' flanking from Santwoku toward Hsiahata from Santwoku toward Hsiahata and thereby cover the columns' flanking from Santwoku toward Hsiahata and thereby cover the columns' flanking from Santwoku toward Hsiahata from Santwoku toward Hsiahata and thereby cover the columns' flanking from Santwoku toward Hsiahata from Santwoku was ordered to capture the line of hills 25th and opened attack on the 26th. Opposed to this force were three battalions of infantry and eight horse artillery guns.

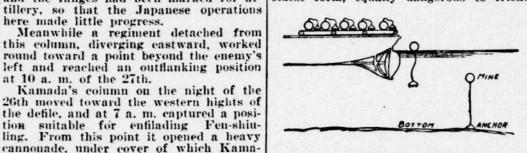
The battle leasted

MINES AND MINE LAYING.

Adjuncts of Modern Naval Warfare.

(Review of Reviews.)

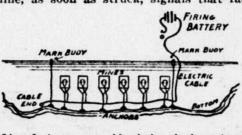
wing to cooperate in the above-named action of the auxiliaries at Hsiahata, A submarine mine is simply a charge of explosive inclosed in a case and moored westerly advance, encountered two of the enemy's battalions and drove them back, under water in the river, harbor, or channel to be protected. Between 200 and 300 and at 11 a. m. reached their position, marching to the right rear of Fenshuiling. pounds of gun-cotton is enough to blow a hole in the bottom of most vessels even at a distance of 20 feet. The mine either Asada's column, forming the Japanese right, moved out from Yanogpankau on rests directly on the bottom, or it is anthe 26th, drove back 2,000 of the enemy, and gained a position on the slopes of the chored by a cable so as to float a certain eastern hights of the defile. There guns distance below the surface. Floating mines were posted, which at 5 a. m. on the 27th are also called "buoyant mines," and difopened heavy fire on the Russian forts, fer among themselves mainly in the way in except possibly the French and Russian. which, however, were skillfully placed, which they are fired. The simplest and and the ranges had been marked for ar-



A MINE-LAYING VESSEL.

Showing a number of mines, together with their anchors, disposed on a belt, the upper portion of which constantly travels toward the stern. The mines are thus dropped overboard successively, and anchor themselves as the ship steams ahead. Mines can be very rapidly laid in this way.

and foe, is a contact mine, which explodes only when a vessel actually strikes its projecting firing-pin. This was used by the Confederates during the civil war, and also by the Spaniards at Guantanamo, where adhesive and friendly barnacles fortunately made them harmless. A safer and better arrangement depends upon the closing of an electrical contact by the vessel colliding either with the mine itself or with a buoy connected to it thus establishing a cirprisoners, including six officers, leaving 90 cuit through which the charge can be fired either automatically or at the will of a controlling operator. This is the usual expedient. The wires are led to a shore station or a ship. When not automatic, the electrical arrangements are such that each mine, as soon as struck, signals that fact

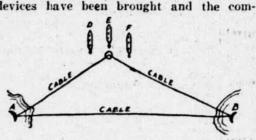


Line of mines on one cable, closing a harbor entrance. The "mark buoys," which are in sight, indicate to the observer on shore when the hostile vessels are in position to be blown up.

charge. He may be far inland and entirely safe from hostile fire, and, of course, it is

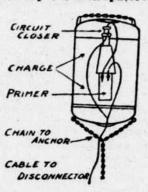
or the Russians, who at first seemed dis- groups, so as to form a so-called "mine or color. On one vessel in the navy, one posed to receive battle, but about 8 o'clock field" of sufficient area to prevent vessels turned tail and started back for shelter. reaching the harbor or other place to be protected without encountering or passing bor in the darkness and came to anchor over them; and a great deal of ingenuity has been expended in devising contriv-The Japanese then began work with their ances whereby one mine of a group or any torpedo-boats, and succeeded in destroying number of them, or one group or any numa battleship of the Peresviet type, and dis- ber of groups, may be controlled as occaabling a battleship of the Sevastopol class, sion may require.

a protected cruiser, and torpedo-destroyer. Because of the perfection to which these devices have been brought and the com-



Two observers at A and B keep their telescopes trained at such angles that when a ship is seen by both simultaneously, she is then over the ground mine C, and the closing of both circuits determines the explo-

parative safety with which mines may now be handled, they are rapidly becoming a part of the equipment of war vessels. On the afternoon of June 26 the Japa- Squadrons or single ships now see re pro nese attacked some of the outlying works tection from attack in harbors in which on the extreme east of Port Arthur, and refuge is taken by quickly mining the apheard from in a very emphatic way. Adafter an all-day's fight succeeded in carregular drill during the Summer manuvers, which can not have been more than out- with the utmost celerity. So, also, an in-Gen. Kuropatkin's left flank at a place works. This view is confirmed by the ferior force may shut up an enemy in port called Fen-Shuiling. 23 miles northwest smallness of the losses and the small cap- by laying lines of mines across the enof Sin-Yen. The Russians had there five ture of guns and ammunition. The Japa- trance, an expedient which we did not Russians were driven in rout with a loss to attacking force. The probability is that engage in other operations. The mines the Japanese of 100 killed and wounded. this was one of the customary operations which blew up the Petropavlovsk and the



AN ELECTRO CONTACT MINE.

The circuit may be broken on shore at will, so as to allow friendly ships to pass in safety; but when the dreuit is closed, collision with the mine determines its

Hatsuse-if they were mines-were evidently of the contact type, and exploded five-inch gun 20 times with service ammuas soon as they were struck. The mineif it was such-which blew up the Petropavlovsk was anchored in place, probably, by one of the Japanese torpedo boats. If the Hatsuse was destroyed by a floating mine "10 miles from land," it is safe to

Two kinds of target practise are emdestruction of the shipping there was litconclude that that mine was not anchored tle damage done, and the only purpose of the exhibition seems to have been to give where it did its fatal work, but was one the Japanese a feeling of uneasiness as to their transports. Apparently the squadron Hence it is as likely to have been of Japanese nese as of Russian origin. it is expected that this will be its last

Where buoyant mines are moored in a tideway the force of a heavy gale, united to that of an unusual tide, may tear them from their anchors, and in such case there is no telling where they may go. But no mines are purposely set afloat to drift about aimlessly. They would be as dan-gerous to friend as to enemy, and the suggestion that the Russians intentionally "filled the waters around Port Arthur with loose torpedoes" is altogether absurd. There has been very severe weather along the Asiatic coast since the attack on Port Arthur began, and if mines have been found far at sea, it is only reasonable to sup-There's your philosopher—who can go singing through the rain, with hope higher than the thunder.

pose that they were originally in the harbor channels and became swept away. The bay of New York was thickly planted with similar mines during the Spanish war, and several of them, which were detached by storms or broken loose by tugs running into Of course, only "blind," or unloaded shells the course of them. pose that they were originally in the harthem (while unprimed, of course, other- are used, but it is close work, wise the tugs would have vanished), went

Orange County Reunion

TRAINING GUNNERS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Our Battleships Breaking All Records in Shooting at a Target. Gun-Pointers Selected After Rigid Trial—A Foreign Experiment in Shooting at a Battleship.—The Value of Target Practice.

> ByHLIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ALBERT GLEAVES, Commanding U. S. S. Mayflower.

(World's Work.)

A revival of target practise dates from the Spanish-American War. Up to that time, adequate attention had not been paid to the necessary training to produce expert results in any navy in the world, Since that time, England and Germany have made important changes in their systems, and in the United States Navy target practise has been carried on so assiduously that recently the American gunners established the best records that have ever been made. The Wisconsin first broke the record, and later the Texas shot even

Target practise in our navy is as old as the guns. We always devoted much ime and attention to the guns, and in so doing acquired a world-wide reputation in all our wars for excellent shooting.

In the beginning of the new century, when the infant navy of the United States first began to make itself heard in the West Indies and on the coast of Barbary, target practise-not the scientific drill of to-day, but none the less target practise, including shooting at beef casksbecame throughout the navy a part of every ship's routine, and our sailors were thus for years kept in training until the great struggle came with the acknowledged champions of the ocean. Up to that time only one English ship, the Shannon, had target practise, or put sights on her guns, and her reward came one eventful June day in Boston Bay 90 years ago, when she fought the hesapeake. The necessity for target practise was

taught for all time on the bloody decks of the Guerriere, the Macedonian, the Java, and the Peacock. It matters not whether the gun in vogue is a carronade, a Dahlgren, or a modern high-powered rifle; unless it can be made to hit the target, it is absolutely useless. But it was not until the battle of the Yalu, in the Chinese-Japanese War, that heavy gun-practise was seriously considered. The value of the practise was proved at Manila and Santiago. The search of foreign experts for the best way to hit a mark resulted in the present system of target practise, generally the same in all navies, and brought to a high point of efficiency in ours. It is only half the work to arm and equip

ships with the most improved guns and sights; they must also have a highlytrained personnel capable of manipulating guns, turrets and torpedoes. When China found herself arrayed against Japan she offered \$500 cash per month for skilled gun-pointers, but, in all great navies, gunpointers are trained, not bought, and when the fight is on it is too late for instruc-

ner? Diligent drill and constant training are not enough without a certain amount of natural aptitude. One man after another is tried. A few days' drill in the turrets eliminates all except the fairly

of the gun-pointers is a negro. Selecting gun-pointers is one of the most important duties in the navy. Having selected the men for gun-pointers, the next step is to train them. Two methods are now in vogue, both having the same prin-ciple, but differing in detail. In the old days of sails and smoothbore guns, the invariable rule—and the only rule the guncaptains knew-was this: top of the downward roll (just as the ship begins to roll toward the target), and aim at the enemy's waterline." This rule last-ed far into the age of steam and turret guns, and has only recently been supplanted by "continuous-aim firing." or the art of keeeping a gun trained on the target, regardless of the oscillations of the vessel. during the whole or a portion of the roll. This kind of practise was first brought to Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Sims, recently Naval Attache at Paris, and at present Inspector of Target Practise.

The method for training men by this new system—by the use of a "dotter"— was devised by Capt. Percy Scott, of the British Navy, the officer who gained a great reputation by his improvised gun carriage upon which the five-inch naval guns were transported from his ship, the Powerful, to Ladysmith, in the Boer War. The 'dotter" is a mechanical device which causes a small target to move across the face of a gun, with a combined vertical and horizontal motion. The gun-pointer must make the gun follow the target, and whenever the sights are on the bull's-eye. he presses a button. This causes a pencil to dot the target. That is his shot. The other method of instruction is with the Morris tube, which consists of a small gallery rifle fitted on the gun, to take the place of the "dotter's" pensil.

So expert have some of the English ships become in target practise by the concrews fired a six-inch gun eight times in less than a minute, every shot striking the target; and another with a nine-inch gun, made nine hits out of 12 in six minutes, made nine hits out of 12 in six minutes, or at the rate of one and one-half hits a of one-third the area of the lightship,

nition were performed in one minute and 24 seconds. This is an exercise the men are very fond of. It has be-

ployed now in all navies; one in which the target is stationary and the ship moving; the other in which both ship and target are moving. In the first the target is towed out to any predetermined distance, say 2,000 yards, and anchored in such a way as to lie constantly in one direction. The target is at an apex of an equilateral triangle, the other two angles being marked by buoys. The ship, cleared for action and with all hands at battle stations, steams at a speed of 10 or 12 knots in front of the target, firing her guns only in the interval between buoys. In the towing practise the firing ship moves in one direction, while the target is towed in the opposite direc-tion by another ship. This practise in the English navy is exciting. The squadron is divided into two columns, which move past each other in opposite directions at a distance of one mile and at a speed of eight

clusive: and secondary guns, all below fouralmost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes and eight horse artillery guns. The battle lasted two being machine guns. The battle lasted all day. The adviliaries bivolacked and renewed the attack before dawn of the 27th, finally capturing the hights.

**Description of the last of the adviliaries bivolacked and renewed the attack before dawn of the 27th, finally capturing the hights.

**Description of the last of the adviliaries bivolacked and renewed the attack before dawn of the 27th, finally capturing the hights.

**Description of the last of the samples of fruit and full directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for hight of the 26th marched to Chieh-kwanning the high to the 26th marched to Chieh-kwanning the ling, whence it advance rapidly westward at dawn of the 27th, sending the right case of the samples, postage, etc. Figh.

**EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Remains of Orange County Reunion.

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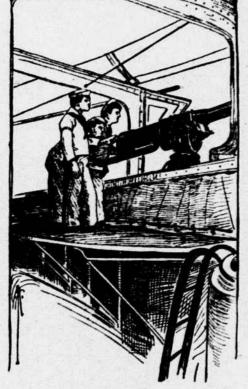
**EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Remains of Orange County, N. Y., will be held at Middletown on Aug. 27. The committee having charge of arrangements and preparations is, Capt.

**W. H. Blake, New Paltz; Judge J. C. Fisk, Liberty; Chaplain, J. S. Shaffer, New-burg, Col. A. B. Wheeler, Middletown or a state of the best shots, and increased pay to those men who "qualify." at a stated of the best shots, and increased pay to those men who "qualify." at a stated of the samples postage,

annual competition, those who qualify receive extra pay for two years. The high-est rate of pay for a turret-captain is \$70, and President Roosevelt has ordered that the turret gun-pointers of the first-class shall receive \$10 a month extra, and that the pointers of smaller guns shall receive \$2 to \$8 a month extra, according to the class of gun and the qualification they

Besides these advantages of pay, rank, and position which are open to every enlisted man of the navy, cash prizes are offered by the Navy Department for the best records, and to meet this expense Congress appropriates about \$200,000 yearly. England appropriates \$26,000 for prizes, and in 1900 Germany's budget included an item of \$842,000 for ammunition, target practise and prizes, which was an increase of \$71,-000 over the previous year. The prizes in our navy are so distributed that almost every man who can shoot at all may win something. There are three prizes for each class of guns in each ship. Handsome trophies are presented to the ships having the highest final score of their class. They retain these until they are beaten at a subsequent annual practise. The honor of carrying these trophies is more eagerly contested for than all the money prizes put together.

For 50 years, and until two years ago, the standard navy great gun-target was a triangular sail, 10 feet high and 10 feet wide at its base, with a bull's-eye painted in the center. This was hoisted on a floating platform. At a distance of 1,000 yards, such a target presented a very small surface, and whenever a shot struck it the most conceited gun-captain, however he might boast of his prowess to his mates, felt in his heart that the hit was simply an accident. The recorders were



A CREW HANDLING A GUN.

two Midshipmen stationed in the fightingtop of the vessel, who watched the splash of the shots and guessed how close they were to the target. Those guesses were duly recorded upon blanks printed for the purpose, and sent to Washington as part of the quarterly report of the practise. "Fifty yards short, 10 yards to the right," or "good line shot, 150 yards over," are familiar recollections to all those whose active service is not less than 10 years old. Then the navy went to the other exreme and gave values to fictitious shots -that is, the shots which did not hit the target at all, but which might have done so had the target been the size of a battleship. Elaborate mathematical tables the attention of the Navy Department by and horizontal planes constructed, and aswere compiled, and diagrams of vertical tonishing values assigned to shots which hit nothing except the ocean-all to make

up a "final merit" record of each gun-cap-

It may be rmembered that, according to the press accounts at the time, an old condemned lightship was rigged as a target and anchored off Gay Head. She presented an area of 900 square feet of canvas and about one-third as much hull, or a total of 1,200 square feet. At a distance of 4,000 yards and at a speed of 12 knots, one by one the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron steamed past the target and poured at the wooden hulk a hurricane of shell. At the beginning it looked easy to hit, because the target was so big that, when the flagship started across the line, there was not a little grumbling on the other ships that there would be nothing left for them. Four ships in succession. however, passed and fired their heavy guns, without doing material damage. Then the range was closed to 2,000 yards stant use of the "dotter," that one Cap- and the 6-inch guns and the rapid-firers upon the men who are well-fitted to be practise. tain declared that he was prepared to keep began to play upon it, with the results gun-pointers, and to qualify them accordall his shot within a certain area on the scarcely more appreciable. And yet the ing to certain standards, thus determining side of the enemy's ship at the fighting gun's crews of all the ships had been conrange of 2,000 yards. Indeed, one of his stantly, faithfully, and conscientiously trained and instructed. We had simply been working in the wrong direction. In the Winter of 1902-03, off Pensacola,

minute. This is very nearly perfection. I made a record that astonished the whole In addition to the dotter and the tube, service. With 13-inch guns the smallest loading machine is used. This teaches per cent. made was 40, while the greatest the men to load quickly, for, while accuracy was 75, or 18 hits out of 24. The 8-inch fire for two minutes (the vessel steam- the "intermediate" battery (guns from 4 of fire is the most important element in a guns scored 53 per cent. of hits, and the ing at 12 knots), and at a range from 1,400 to 8 inches) no longer exists. The alert battle, rapidity of fire is the next essential. The loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of an English sea-officer, consists similar to the loading machine, also the invention of the loading machine, also the loading machine

load the machine by hand without the use bama made 15 hits out of 16 shots, or 93.7 slower, the distance between shots varies guns are capable of piercing 12 inches of



You Are An Heir IF YOU ARE SICK UNDER DR. YERNESTS WILL

When good old Dr. Yernest was killed at 104 years of age he left the most remarkable wil ever filed. He had discovered a remedy which is guaranteed to kill all disease germs in the blood and thus make long life and perfect health possible to everybody. While he lived he proved he could make life long and healthy by giving away thousands of bottles of his famous Swedish-Essence of Life, and as many thousands are to-day blessing his sacred memory for perfectly restored health. His will provided that his startling and wonderful cures should be kept up after he was dead and devoted 500,000

bottles to this purpose. In order to secure all the American rights to manufacture this wonderful remedy we are living up to our end of it by giving away to every man or woman who is sick, or who has a sick relative or friend, one trial bottle absolutely and entirely THIS IS EXACTLY THE SAME AS THAT MADE BY OLD DR. YERNEST

Sit right down and write to-day for a trial bottle of this wonderful remedy. It will not cost you one red cent. It will come by return mail and is guaranteed to go right to the spot and cure so as to stay cured, all diseases arising from impure blood, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, erysipelas, pimples, boils, carbuncles, old sores, headaches, loss of appetite, salt rheum, eczema, heart, stomach, kidney and liver troubles. It cures quickly by removing all the disease poisons and germs from the system and leaves it absolutely healthy, strong and sound. Nothing like it was ever known before.

ZAEGEL'S SWEDISH-ESSENCE is absolutely free from calomel, mercury or other mineral poison. It is composed of Roots and Herbs, the names of which are on every package.

This Letter Will Convince You. Your Swedish-Essence has done wonders in my family; it is the best medicine I have ever seen. My wife was sick for over two years, and I have spent no less than 200 dollars for medical and, without deriving a particle of benefit. The first dose of your reneady seemed to hit the spot, and after taking it for two weeks she became a well woman again, doing her housework, which for two years she has been unable to do. She has already gained 8 pounds in weight. As for myself, for two months I have suffered great pain in my back; could not lit down or sivery. My body seemed a load for me to carry. Three doses of Zaegel's Swedish-Essence has made a new man of me. The pain in the back is gone and I again enjoy good health. I have faith in what you make, and now want to try your Z. M. O. Please send me one dollar's worth at once.

FRANK EDER, Thayer, Missouri.

Absolutely FREE of Charge to Any Reader of This Paper. Write to-day Cut out the Coupon and send to us with your name and address and a trial bottle of Zaegel's Swedish-Essence, together with our booklet, "On Removing Disease Germs from the Blood," will be sent you postpaid, and absolutely free. It will prove to you that Zaegel's Swedish-Essence is Indeed a life preserver.



(No. 271) and send it with your name and address to M. R. Zeegel & Co., Sheboygan, Wis., and a free trial bottle, large enough to convince you,

M. R. ZAEGEL & CO., 271 Main Street, SHEBOYGAN, WIS. he increased rapidity of fire. The rate of quick-firers. The function of the heavy hitting with these ponderous 13-inch shells guns is essentially to pierce the armor averaged nearly one hit every minute which stops the quick-firers' projectiles; from each gun, though some of the Ala-bama's 13-inch guns made considerably better time; and the scores of most of our capabilities of the quick-firers are estibattleships do not fall much behind this, mated by the weight of the metal hitting One 6-pounder pointer of the battleship the target. Illinois fired 10 shots and made 10 hits in 23 seconds, or at a rate of 18 hits per minute-a score which has probably never lor, recognizing the inestimable value of been equaled. The world's record for na- Admiral Farragut's fine phrase "The

from a 6-inch gun in one minute and made face of strong hostile criticisms, have auupon which most nations are silent as to details, and, therefore, very little has been declarations of war and of the accommade public concerning a most remarkable target practise held by order of the two countries face each other with hostile French Government off Toulon. The turintent, the one which strikes first and ret of the battleship Suffern was subjected hardest is apt to score the highest. Vexto the fire of two shots from a 9.2-inch ing questions of international law must be gun of the Massena. A battleship in com- settled afterward by diplomacy, but those mission fully manned and equipped, representing millions of dollars, was thus demust be on the lookout for a vulnerable liberately made a target for another ship, point in the harness of the enemy, and The idea was to ascertain what would be speedily seek it with gun, ram, or torpedo, the effect of impact of shots upon the tur- Of late, there has been not a little critiret of a modern battleship. The range was cism of the administration of our own short in order to minimize the possibility fleet. There are those who deprecate conof not hitting the turret, and the turret stant cruising and regular target practise was covered with additional plating. The

eport of the test was not given out. In the scheme for naval target practise as made public by the Bureau of Navigation, the waters of Key West have been ciency can only be obtained by exercises



A FLOATING TARGET.

South Atlantic Squadrons, and it is proposed that amoually in the Spring the ond-class battleship Texas, whose record ships shall rendezvous there for the "rec- has not yet been officially announced by ord" practise, which follows the "preliminary" practise held several months before. The object of this firing is to determine their class, extra pay, and prizes. Conditions of prize firing vary accord-

capabilities of the quick-firers are esti-

It is most fortunate for the Nation that Secretary Moody and Rear-Admiral Tayval gunnery has been held, according to best protection from an enemy's fire is a the London Engineer, by Second-Class well-directed fire from our own ships"-Petty Officer and Seaman-Gunner W. have broken away from iron-bound tra-Rowe, of the Ariadne, who fired 10 rounds ditions and archaic methods, and, in the thorized the new order of naval gunnery. Target practise is obviously a subject Preparedness at the outset of any naval panying ceremonials has passed intent, the one which strikes first and because such manuvers involve a great cost for coal and powder, an incessant wear and tear of material, and a wasting of the energies of the personnel; but effiselected as great gun ranges for the North approximating as closely as possible to Atlantic Fleet, the European and the war conditions. If the material wears out the resources of the country can readily repair all damages; if the personnel gives way, it is far better to find our weakness in time of peace than in the hour of bat-

> All the reports of the record practise for the current year have not yet been received, but it is known that the results of the firing have shown a decided improvement over the scores made last September. At Pensacola, last mouth, there was a close contest for the pennant and the prize battleship trophy between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, in which the Alabama was successful, but a few days afterward she lost it to the battleship Wisconsin. flagship of the Asiatic Station, which made a record of 83 per cent. of hits. The Wisconsin in turn has been compelled to yield the trophy to the secthe Navy Department. The achievement of the Texas probably

will not be exceeded during the present

So proficient have the bluejackets become in handling the turret guns, that in actual target practise on board the Alabama a 13-inch gun is loaded and fired in ing to the nature of the guns. The English | 38 seconds. Five years ago the official 12-inch and 9.2-inch guns fire for six time allowance for firing a gun of this minutes only (the vessel steaming at eight | caliber was six minutes! In other words, knots), at a range varying from 1,400 the turret guns have become rapid-firers. yards to 2,000 yards, and at a target 17 feet a fact which suggests no end of interesthigh, 21 feet wide at the top, and 50 feet at ing changes in the armament and its arthe foot, the whole giving an area of 525 rangement on board the fighting ships square feet. The 6-inch quick-firing guns the line, inasmuch as the necessity for ply of the breech of a dummy gun fitted with service mechanism. The regulation shell is used, and the men are trained to scores were made. One turret of the Alabar the men are trained to scores were made. One turret of the Alabar the other hand, as their rate of fire is only, in the main battery. The 12-inch



If you are making less than \$15 or \$18 weekly, read carefully If you are making more and desire to add to it without dropping your present business, consider the following carefully.

The current number of the "Clifton Monthly," published at Waterville, Me, contains several practical schemes to make money. Schemes for hustlers and anti-hustlers; schemes for agents and mail-order men; schemes for ladies as well as men; schemes tor those crippled or incapable of hard work. When we use the word "scheme," we refer mines with little labor.

to an honest and practical way to add to one's earnings with little labor.

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